

Kirkby Urban
7.11.62

KIRKBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1962

Dr. F. W. BUNTING, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

A n n u a l R e p o r t
o f t h e
M e d i c a l O f f i c e r o f H e a l t h
1 9 6 2

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to present to you the 5th Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Kirkby.

As in previous years I would again make reference to the high percentage of those in the lower age groups in the population of Kirkby. This must be kept in mind when considering the vital statistics relating to crude birth and death rates, as well as to death rates relating to diseases more commonly met during the late years of life.

The population has again shown some increase following the overspill from Liverpool together with the excess of births over deaths, which was 1158.

The adjusted birth rate of 18.5 per thousand of the population shows a slight decrease compared with last year and is comparable to that for England and Wales which was 18.00 per thousand population. The crude birth rate was 25.7. The adjusted death rate per thousand of the population was 12.4 compared with 11.9 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate of 30.5 per thousand live births shows a slight increase compared with the previous year, but is below the average for the previous 5 years. I am pleased to report that there has again been no maternal deaths amongst the 1410 births registered.

There was an increase in the incidence of measles during the year and a slight reduction in the incidence of whooping cough. One case of acute poliomyelitis was notified but there were no cases of diphtheria. There was an increased incidence of dysentery related in part to an outbreak in one of the schools. The cases notified of food poisoning were all of an isolated nature.

The 30 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified was an increase on the previous year. The death rate for this disease remains similar to the previous year there being 4 deaths in all from respiratory tuberculosis.

As in previous years there has been much activity by the department in connection with the hygiene of food premises with particular attention being paid to mobile vans. The course on Food Handling organised by the Chief Public Health Inspector under

auspices of the Royal Institute of the Public Health and Hygiene continues to be well patronised. Reference is made in the body of the report to the successful use of paper sacks for refuse collection in the 3 storey flats throughout the district.

Much effort has been made in connection with the smoke control areas to which full reference is made later in the report.

At the beginning of the year under review, the Public Health Inspectoral staff consisted of:-

1. J.R. Winstanley, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector.
2. A.S. Crowe, M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.
3. A. Ryland, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector.
4. J. McConnell, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector.
5. L.N. Biddulph, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector.
6. J.R. Skillicorn, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector.

The remainder of the Departmental staff consisted of:-

- 1 Public Health Clerk
- 1 Shorthand Typist
- 1 Junior Clerk
- 1 Pupil Public Health Inspector.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help received from Mr. Winstanley, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Byron, the Clerk of the Council and from all members of the Health Committee.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. BUNTING,

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics

Area of the Urban District in acres	4688	4688
Population estimate (Registrar General's estimate, June, 1962)		54,900
Density of population (i.e. Number of persons per acre)		11.73
Number of inhabited houses (31st March, 1963) according to rate book		11551
Rateable Value		£574,886
Sum represented by 1d. rate		£2336

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Number of Births: Males 744, Females 666	1410
Crude Birth Rate	25.7
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population - Adjusted	18.5
Number of deaths: Males 132, Females 120	252
Death rate per 1,000 of the population - Crude	4.6
Adjusted	12.4
Excess of births over deaths	1158
Stillbirths	35
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	24.2
Neo-mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21.3
Early neo-mortality per 1,000 live births	19.9
Number of deaths of Infants (under age of one year)	43
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	30.5
Deaths from Influenza	2
Death rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.033
Death rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.86
Death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.07
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	Nil
Number of women dying in consequence of Child Birth	Nil
From Sepsis	Nil
Other Causes	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Death from Whooping Cough	Nil
Death from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	1
Percentage of total deaths occurring in hospital, etc.	68.55

POPULATION

The population returns since 1958 are given below: -

Year	Population	Inhabited Houses	Average per House
1958	42,490	9,709	4.37
1959	47,450	10,868	4.39
1960	51,330	11,008	4.66
1961	52,760	11,302	4.67
1962	54,900	11,544	4.75

BIRTHS

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	1354	715	639
Illegitimate	56	29	27
Birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population
			18.0

Illegitimate Births

The percentage of births which were illegitimate during each of the past five years is as follows:-

1958	2.12
1959	2.65
1960	4.08
1961	4.40
1962	4.00

Infant Mortality

The casues of death of infants during 1962 are recorded in the following:-

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Totals under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total No. of deaths
Prematurity	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
Birth Injury	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	3	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	1	7
Congenital Malformations	4	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	6
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other disease of early infancy	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Other	1	1	1	-	3	3	2	1	-	9
TOTALS	28	1	1	1	31	7	3	1	1	43

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1962.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years and over
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
Tuberculosis (other forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms -									
Stomach	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
Lung, broncus	18	-	-	-	-	5	11	2	-
Breast	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Uterus	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	24	-	-	-	-	3	6	7	8
Coronary disease, Angina	35	-	-	-	-	5	11	14	5
Hypertension with heart disease	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other heart disease	15	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	5
Other circulatory diseases	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Influenza	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia	28	7	-	-	-	1	4	5	11
Bronchitis	14	5	2	-	-	-	1	4	2
Other diseases of resp. system	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	10	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases	41	23	-	-	2	3	10	3	-
Motor vehicle accidents	7	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	-
All other accidents	8	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	1
Suicide	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Homicide and War	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	252	43	8	2	4	33	70	48	44

Deaths from Cancer in all age groups over the past five years and rates per 1,000 of population:

Year	Age Groups					Per 1,000 Total Population	
	1 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	All ages	Kirkby	England
1958	-	1	7	6	14	0.33	2.12
1959	-	4	11	9	24	0.50	2.14
1960	-	10	17	13	40	0.77	2.16
1961	-	6	23	21	50	0.95	2.16
1962	-	8	24	13	45	0.86	2.18

Details of Cancer deaths over the past five years:-

Year	Site	1-14	15-44	45-65	66-74	75 and over	Per 1,000 pop'n.	Total All ages	
								M.	F.
1962	Stomach	-	-	2	3	1	0.11	5	1
	Lung) Bronchus)	-	5	11	2	-	0.33	15	3
	Breast	-	-	2	1	1	0.08	-	4
	Uterus	-	2	-	-	-	0.04	-	2
	Other sites	-	1	9	1	4	0.28	8	7
1961	Stomach	-	1	2	2	1	0.12	3	3
	Lung) Bronchus)	-	3	11	6	2	0.42	19	3
	Breast	-	1	-	-	4	0.08	-	5
	Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-
	Other sites	-	1	10	5	1	0.32	8	9
1960	Stomach	-	3	4	1	2	0.19	8	2
	Lung) Bronchus)	-	1	5	3	-	0.17	9	-
	Breast	-	1	1	1	-	0.06	-	3
	Uterus	-	1	-	-	-	0.02	-	1
	Other sites	-	4	7	3	3	0.33	8	9
1959	Stomach	-	-	3	1	-	0.08	3	1
	Lung) Bronchus)	-	-	3	1	1	0.12	4	1
	Breast	-	-	2	-	-	0.04	-	2
	Uterus	-	-	1	1	-	0.04	-	2
	Other sites	-	4	2	3	2	0.23	5	6
1958	Stomach	-	-	-	-	1	0.02	-	1
	Lung) Bronchus)	-	-	-	3	3	0.14	3	3
	Breast	-	-	-	1	-	0.02	-	1
	Uterus	-	-	-	1	-	0.02	-	1
	Other sites	-	1	2	2	-	0.12	1	4

Diseases of the Respiratory system

The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 of the population from diseases of the respiratory system which occurred in the Urban District together with corresponding data for England and Wales:-

Disease	Kirkby	England & Wales
Influenza	0.04	0.073
Pneumonia	0.51	0.66
Bronchitis	0.25	0.71
Other diseases of the respiratory system	0.02	0.11
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.33	0.51
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.08	0.059

Details of Deaths due to accidents:-

(a) Cause of accidental deaths in age groups - 1962.

Cause	under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	All Ages
Road traffic accidents	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	7
Falls	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
Drowning	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Coal gas poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other accidental deaths	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
works accidents	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2

(b) Principal causes of accidental deaths during the year 1962.

ALL CAUSES	ROAD TRAFFIC	WORKS
15	7	2

The following tables summarize the vital statistics of the District:-

Year	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS		STILL BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total births
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	Number Registered	
1958	901	28.3	141	4.4	30	32.2
1959	1432	30.2	206	4.3	41	27.8
1960	1471	28.7	239	4.7	48	31.6
1961	1432	27.1	241	4.6	31	21.2
1962	1410	25.7	252	4.6	35	24.2

Year	MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY			
	No. of deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total No. of births reg.	Rate per 1,000 live births	Neo-natal No. of births reg.	Rate per 1,000 live births
1958	Nil	Nil	33	36.0	26	24.4
1959	Nil	Nil	53	37.0	35	24.4
1960	2	1.32	55	37.4	34	23.1
1961	Nil	Nil	41	28.6	26	18.2
1962	Nil	Nil	43	30.5	30	21.3

Vital Statistics

The following provisional figures based on the Registrar General's Quarterly Return of birth and death rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases for England and Wales are shown together with corresponding data in respect of the Urban District of Kirkby.

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 population.	Urban District of Kirkby Rates per 1,000 population.
Births		
Live births	18.0	18.5
Still births	18.10 (a)	24.2(a)
	0.33	0.63
Deaths		
All causes	11.9	12.4
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.066	0.07
Respiratory	0.059	0.07
Non-respiratory	0.007	Nil
Cancer (all forms)	2.18	0.86
Lung and bronchus	0.51	0.31
Other cancer	1.67	0.55
Maternal mortality (total)	0.35(a)	0.000
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	0.28(a)	0.000
Due to abortion	0.07(a)	0.000
Infant mortality	21.4 (b)	30.5
Neo-natal mortality	15.1 (b)	21.3
Notifications (corrected)		
Typhoid fever	0.003	0.000
Paratyphoid fever	0.003	0.000
Meningococcal infection	0.012	0.18
Scarlet fever	0.328	0.42
Whooping cough	0.179	1.02
Diphtheria	0.000	0.000
Erysipelas	0.038	0.001
Smallpox	0.001	0.000
Measles	3.959	12.33
Acute pneumonia	0.268	0.255
Acute poliomyelitis -		
Paralytic	0.005	0.001
Non-paralytic	0.001	0.000
Acute encephalitis -		
Infective	0.002	0.000
Post-infectious	0.003	0.000
Dysentery	0.662	1.822
Food Poisoning	0.110	0.729
Puerperal pyrexia	0.153	0.001
Tuberculosis -		
Respiratory	0.385	0.55
Meninges & C.N.S.	0.004	0.000
Other	0.054	0.05
Anthrax	0.000	0.000

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 live births.

Prevalance of and Control over Infectious Disease

(i) Notifiable Disease during the year 1962.

	Total cases notified	Total Deaths
Diptheria	-	-
Scarlet Fever	23	-
Paratyphoid	-	-
Dysentery	100	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-
Acute pneumonia	14*	5*
Erysipelas	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-
Enteric Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	10	1
Measles	677	-
Whooping Cough	56	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -		
Paralytic	1	-
Non-paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	40	-
Tuberculosis -		
(a) Pulmonary (M)	17	4
(F)	13	-
(b) Non-Pulmonary (M)	1	-
(F)	3	-

*Acute Pneumonia - Not including bronchial pneumonia

(ii) Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED									25 and over	Age unknown
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5- 9	10- 14	15- 24			
Scarlet Fever	23	-	1	1	4	1	13	2	1	-	-	
Whooping Cough	56	8	3	11	12	5	12	5	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis												
Paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles (excluding rubella)	677	46	81	103	102	85	248	7	4	1	-	
Diptheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	100	14	10	5	9	4	27	9	7	13	2	
Meningococcal Infection	10	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	
Ophthalmic neonatorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(iii) Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups - Cont.

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases at all ages	0 - 5	6 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Age unknown
Acute Pneumonia							
(prim and infl ^o zal)	14	9	2	1	1	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis:							
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	40	8	8	19	5	-	-
Tuberculosis:							
Respiratory	30	2	3	17	6	2	-
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	5	-	1	4	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other notifiable diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

There were two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year 1962.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

There was one case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

There were no cases of diphtheria during the year under review.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of tuberculosis and all deaths from the disease during 1962 will be found in the following table:-

Age periods, years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	7	3	1	3	-	1	-	-
45 - 64 years	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 upwards	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	17	13	1	4	3	1	-	-

There was an increase in the number of notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis compared with the previous year but the total is not untoward considering the large number of cases rehoused in the area.

Laboratory Facilities

There were 1241 routine specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examinations, made up of the following:-

Faeces	Nose	Throat	Urine	Various Foods	Ice-cream	Misc.	Total
1169	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	53	3	1241

Note: Of the ice-cream samples referred to above all were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test. The results are referred to in the particular paragraph on ice-cream on page 18.

Sanitary Inspection of the District

A record of the work of the Public Health Department is as follows:-

Defects or Nuisances:-

Number discovered	522 (including housing defects).
Number abated	466
Number being dealt with	56
Number of informal notices served	351
Number of statutory notices served	Nil
Number of legal proceedings taken	Nil
Number of premises visited	1822
Number of visits made	2283

Premises kept under observation	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
Factories	115	359
Food Premises	87	414
Mobile Food Hawkers	40	262
Shops selling ice-cream	14	26
Caravans	11	38
Visits to premises where infectious diseases have occurred	396	1730 (inc. dysentery investigations).
Nos. of premises disinfected after cases of infectious disease	2	-
Schools	11	11

REFUSE DISPOSAL

This work is carried out by the Public Health Department and during the year under review this work has continued to be consolidated. A twice weekly collection in all shops and schools was maintained throughout the year. In the case of three storey flats there was a twice weekly collection until the 1st November, 1962, when the collection was reduced to a once weekly. The reason for this reduction in collection is referred to later in this report.

Members of the Committee will no doubt remember that the storage of salvage was transferred to the Central Depot during 1961. During 1962 the storage and bailing of salvage has been consolidated and this service is now operating efficiently. I would like to emphasize my feelings expressed in last year's report when I stated that salvage collection should be considered as part of the refuse collection service. This material, if not collected separately, finds its way into the refuse bin and thence to the Council's refuse tip. This takes up valuable tipping space and is also a nuisance having regard to the possibility of additional fires caused by children and youths trespassing on the tip. There has been a continued recession in the paper salvage industry and for this reason the price offered for such salvage is low. In view of the potential nuisance, however, it is still preferable that salvage is dealt with in this way rather than it being disposed of by tipping.

The collection of bulk trade refuse from the factories continues to expand. This work, whilst it is carried out on a repayment basis, is an important contribution to the health service of this Authority.

I referred earlier in my report to the reduction in collection from three storey flats. I am pleased to report that following upon the representations made by the Chief Public Health Inspector to the appropriate officers of the Liverpool Corporation, a system of paper sack refuse collection has been introduced in 2,154 three storey flats throughout the district. Members of the Committee will recollect that the refuse was previously collected in refuse chutes. Under this system the tenants of the middle and upper flats used the refuse chute in the bottom of which was placed a refuse bin. Even with a twice weekly collection, the system was such that the bulk of the refuse disposed of was to be found on the floor of the chute and it became necessary for the refuse collection staff to shovel out loose refuse, placing it in a bin for transfer to a refuse vehicle. This was a wholly undesirable state of affairs and it was for this reason that every effort was made to replace this method of collection.

Under the new paper sack refuse collection system each tenant is provided with a paper sack holder in his own 'yard space' and it is now only necessary to collect the full paper sacks once weekly. At the same time the refuse collection staff leave a new empty sack for the tenant's use during the coming week. The introduction of this new method is a complete success and is resulting in a considerable improvement in the standard of cleanliness of the area surrounding the flats, and in particular, the passages between the flats.

DISINFESTATION

Thirty-two dwellings were treated for verminous infestations. In addition, as in previous years, householders have been encouraged to carry out disinfestation themselves on a smaller scale and for this purpose have been supplied with suitable insecticides.

RODENT CONTROL

One whole-time rodent operator is employed by the local Authority. This operator has been properly trained and has attended a full time course of instruction organized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This course has been followed more recently by a refresher course to keep the rodent operator fully conversant with modern techniques. In addition to the above, two district public health inspectors and one trainee have also attended the initial course of instruction referred to above.

A summary of the work carried out during the period under review is as follows:

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Non-Agricultural Dwelling Houses	All other	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in district	11,544	1,304	31
(b) No. of properties inspected	186	128	21
(c) Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	557	256	57
(d) No. of properties inspected which are found to be infested by:-			
Rats - major	Nil	2	Nil
minor	46	41	8
Mice - major	Nil	4	1
minor	140	30	4
(e) No. of infested properties treated	186	77	13
(f) Total treatments carried out (including retreatments)	186	104	19
(g) No. of 'Block' control schemes carried out	15	Nil	Nil
(h) The usual six monthly testing and treatment of the sewerage in the district has been carried out. There is a complete freedom of infestation in the sewerage system. The sewer treatment involved 212 manholes and 447 visits.			

During the year continued efforts were made to secure the co-operation of local farmers and factory managements to ensure that their premises were regularly treated against rodent infestations. Improvements in this respect have continued to be maintained and I am pleased to report that there are now 14 contracts involving £167 0s. 0d. accepted by this Authority.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 - 1961.

There has been no action under this legislation for closure of any properties nor have any clearance areas been declared. The Liverpool Corporation have, however, demolished eight old dwellings. This Authority has demolished five.

Whilst, as stated above, there has been no official action under the housing acts, considerable repair work has been carried out on both old and new properties. This work, which has been carried out following upon informal action has involved 948 inspections and has secured the repair of 290 dwellings.

RENT ACT, 1957.

There have been no applications for 'Certificate of Disrepair' during the year under review.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT

All incidences of excessive smoke were investigated and managements interviewed. The department has received the fullest co-operation from factory managements and the emissions of smoke from factories continue to show a marked reduction in density and frequency. During the year two 'Notices of Proposal to Install new Boilers' were received and duly noted in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

This Authority, as in previous years, continued to be an active member of the West Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee which consists of representatives of all Merseyside Authorities. Your representatives during the year under review were Mr. J. R. Winstanley, the Chief Public Health Inspector and Councillor J. Nugent, J.P. The prime object of this Committee is to co-ordinate the Smoke Control plans of the constituent Authorities. I am pleased to inform the Committee that Mr. J. R. Winstanley, the Chief Public Health Inspector, was asked to present a paper to the Committee on the financial provisions of the Memorandum of Smoke Control Areas as it applied to local Authority grants. The purpose of this paper was intended to demonstrate the wide interpretation of these financial provisions by the constituent members of the Committee.

The clean air programme which was formulated towards the end of 1959 is now well advanced and during the year under review, a third Smoke Control Order was approved to come into operation on the 1st July, 1963. The Kirkby (No.3) Smoke Control Order, 1962 covered the areas numbered 4, 5, 6, 7 and 13 as indicated in the details as set out below. It is hoped during the coming year to make a 4th order covering the areas number 8, 9, 10 and 14. The likely date of operation of this order is late '63 or early '64.

During the week commencing April 24th, the Mobile Exhibition of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation was stationed in the Broad Lane/Bewley Drive shopping area. As members of the Committee no doubt remember this exhibition is extremely worthwhile as it is a live demonstration of the proper method of burning solid smokeless fuels.

Clean Air Act 1956 Details of Proposed and Operative Smoke Control Areas

No.	Area Boundaries	Acreage	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Included in Smoke Control Area No.	Operative Date
1.	Gaywood Avenue, Moorgate Road, Ribblers Lane, Rockford Avenue, Bewley Drive, Broad Lane, Gaywood Avenue.	114.2	935	6	1	1st July, 1962.
2.	Henlow Avenue, Broad Lane, Bewley Drive, Rockford Avenue, Ribblers Lane, Tithebarn Lane, Bewley Drive, Leeside Avenue, Henlow Avenue.	166.7	1002	23	1	1st July, 1962.
3.	County Road (Delph Lane), Moorgate Road, Gaywood Avenue, Broad Lane, Park Brow Drive, County Road.	122.8	1057	16	1	1st July, 1962.
4.	County Road, Park Brow Drive, Broad Lane, Henlow Avenue, Leeside Avenue, Bewley Drive, Cherryfield Drive, Webster Drive, County Road.	100.1	862	7	3	1st July, 1963.
5.	County Road, Webster Drive, Cherryfield Drive, Bewley Drive, New County Road (East of Tithebarn Lane), Hall Lane, County Road.	138.1	136	24	3	1st July, 1963.
6.	Kirkby Row, Sidney Powell Avenue, Richard Hesketh Drive, James Holt Avenue, Whitefield Drive, New County Road, (running South), New County Road (to south of Eastfield Walk and Westfield Walk), Railway Line, Kirkby Row.	183.4	1695	10	3	1st July, 1963.
7.	School Lane, Hall Lane, New County Road, (East of Tithebarn Lane), Whitefield Drive, James Holt Avenue, Richard Hesketh Drive, Sidney Powell Avenue, Kirkby Row, Railway Line, School Lane.	210.3	750	7	3	1st July, 1963.
8.	Quarryside Drive, Simonswood Lane, New County Road, Old Rough Lane, Minstead Avenue, Quarryside Drive.	107.5	1202	21	-	likely to be 1964/65.
	Total ...	1143.1	7639	114		

Details of Proposed and Operative Smoke Control Areas (continuation)

No.	Area Boundaries	Acreage	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Included in Smoke Control Area no.	Operative date
	Total brought forward -	1143.1	7639	114	-	-
9.	Brook Hey Drive, Simonswood Lane, Quarryside Drive, Minstead Avenue, Old Rough Lane, Roughwood Drive, Brook Hey Drive.	110.7	1250	5	-	likely to be 1964/65
10.	The Line immediately north of Northwood neighbourhood unit, Simonswood Lane, Brook Hey Drive, Roughwood Drive, Bramcote Walk, Railway Line immediately north of Northwood neighbouring unit - plus green belt area situated west of Northwood which is to be occupied by three schools.	204.1	1200	4	-	likely to be 1964/65
11.	Moor Lane, River Alt (flowing in-land) boundary line between Kirkby Urban District and Liverpool C.B.C., Long-moor Lane, Moor Lane.	124.8	177	7	-	to be controlled at same time as Liverpool C.B.C. Fazakerley area.
12.	Boundary between Kirkby Urban District and West Lancashire Rural District at a point immediately North of the Ministry of Supply Sewerage Works adjacent to the Malayan Training College and running north east until junction with Prescott Road, Glovers Brow, Railway Line, Ministry of Supply Sewerage Works.	98.3	240	130	2	1st July, 1962.
13.	Boundary between Kirkby Urban District and West Lancashire Rural District at junction of Prescott Road and following boundary to junction with Bank Lane, School Lane, Railway Line, Glovers Brow, Junction Glovers Brow and Kirkby U.D.C. boundary.	128.2	3	1	3	1st July, 1963.
14.	Boundary Kirkby Urban District and West Lancashire Rural District at junction with Bank Lane and following boundary north east and then south east to junction with railway, School Lane, Bank Lane to junction with boundary of Kirkby Urban District.	262.9	5	1	-	likely to be 1964/65
	Total ...	2072.1	10514	145		

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The number of dwellings with privy-middens has now been reduced to five and shows a considerable reduction on the figure of 10 for the previous year. The number of premises using pail closets is the same as for the previous year, i.e., 19.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948 were used on one occasion. In this case the person concerned was an old age pensioner resident in Kirkby. The total cost of the funeral arrangements was £29. 10s. 0d.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

MILK SUPPLY

Since 1953 the area included within the Urban District has formed part of a 'specified area'. This means that all 'dealers' who retail milk in the district must sell only 'designated milks', i.e., Pasteurised, Sterilised, or Tuberculin tested.

By far the greater portion of the retail supply of milk within this district is supplied by dairies situate outside the district, using the now familiar motorised delivery vans. One firm has established a 'depot' on the Kirkby Trading Estate to which all delivery vans return daily. There is one milk pasteurising and sterilising plant within the district and this is frequently inspected by this Department and also by the County Sanitary Officer, who for the time being is responsible for the sampling of milk and also for the inspection of the 'heat treatment' plant. These latter functions are being carried out by this officer on behalf of the Lancashire County Council in its capacity of 'Food and Drugs Authority'. Following upon the census which was conducted in April, 1961, it is likely that these functions will become the responsibility of this Authority on the 1st April, 1964.

During the year under review there has been a considerable reduction in the number of complaints received by the public health department concerning the delivery of milk in dirty bottles. In each case the complaints have been fully investigated in collaboration with the neighbouring Authorities and the seriousness of such conditions have again been stressed on the 'Dairies' concerned. Despite the reduction in the number of complaints of this kind it is even more true to say that the bulk of the complaints arise in the first place from the treatment of empty milk bottles by certain irresponsible members of the public. I would like, therefore, to repeat my appeal contained in my two previous reports, requesting the public to ensure that all milk bottles are rinsed in clean water immediately after use and are returned to the dairy as soon as possible.

ICE-CREAM

Fifty-three samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test.

The results were classified as follows:-

Grade	Samples
1	41
2	5
3	3
4	4
Total	53 samples

These samples were taken from street trading vehicles and from one ice-cream factory situated in the district.

Ice-cream is submitted to the Methylene Blue Test in order to ascertain its general bacteriological standard of cleanliness. It is not a test to ascertain the presence of any particular organism. In interpreting these results, it can be considered that grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory. Samples of Ice-cream continually reported as grade 3 should be the subject of an investigation, whilst on the other hand any grade 4 results should be investigated immediately. The necessary investigations have been taking place concerning the above-mentioned grade 4 results.

It will be seen that during the year under review only 7 (13%) samples out of 53 fell into the Methylene Blue Grade 3 or 4 categories. This represents a considerable improvement on the previous year's figures of 10 (22%) out of 47. It is also interesting to note that five of the unsatisfactory samples were made at factories situated outside this district. Investigations of the course of manufacture in the neighbouring Authorities indicate 'grade 1' results in the factory. It follows therefore, that the deterioration of standard of cleanliness results from distribution. In each case the traders involved were interviewed and the importance of food hygiene during distribution of ice-cream was stressed.

STORAGE, PREPARATION AND SALE OF FOOD

The department continued to place a very clear importance on the supervision of the storage, preparation and sale of food within the Urban District. 512 visits were made to 152 premises. The fullest co-operation was received from the occupiers of these food premises.

During the year 15 premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream and 4 for the manufacture of sausages. There were 48 inspections of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream or for the manufacture of sausages etc.

At the beginning of the year under review it was estimated that there were approximately 41 mobile food traders still operating in the district and during the year 262 visits were made to these mobile food vehicles. In this connection, the term mobile food hawker includes mobile ice-cream hawkers.

During the year three mobile food hawkers had their registrations revoked by the Authority being satisfied that there was a danger to the public health by their continued operation.

One of the above mentioned traders continued to operate despite the revocation of his registration and the Authority formally resolved to presecute this trader. The proceedings were held during 1963 and the results will be reported in my Annual Report for 1963.

By the end of the year under review it was estimated that the number of mobile food hawkers still operating had been reduced to approximately 25. The reduction in the number of mobile traders is no doubt partially due to the provision of further additional static shops. I am also confident that the Public Health Department has played its part in bringing about this improvement.

The attention of the department has continued to be focused on the operation of all large canteens, both at factories and schools and there has been a very good liaison between the department and the managements concerned. The courses on Food Hygiene organised by the Chief Public Health Inspector under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene continue to be held in the Kirkby College of Further Education. The results of these courses have continued to be entirely satisfactory.

UN SOUND FOOD

The following unwholesome food was condemned during the year:-

FOOD	WEIGHT
Beef	7,454 lbs.
Mutton	82 lbs.
Bacon	562 lbs.
Offal	108 lbs.
Fish	20 lbs.
Poultry	72 lbs.
Bottled & Canned foods	1,499 Retail containers
Miscellaneous	100 lbs.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

- (1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	NUMBER OF			
	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not including in (i) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	117	308	16	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-works premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	119	310	16	Nil

- (2) Cases in which Defects were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S 2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S 3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S 4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S 6)	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S 7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	14	11	Nil	Nil	Nil /contd.

(2) continued

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (Not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	16	13	Nil	1	Nil

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Section 110 and 111)

Nature of work.	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prose- cution
Wearing apparel (Making etc.)	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cosaques, Christmas Stockings etc.	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

